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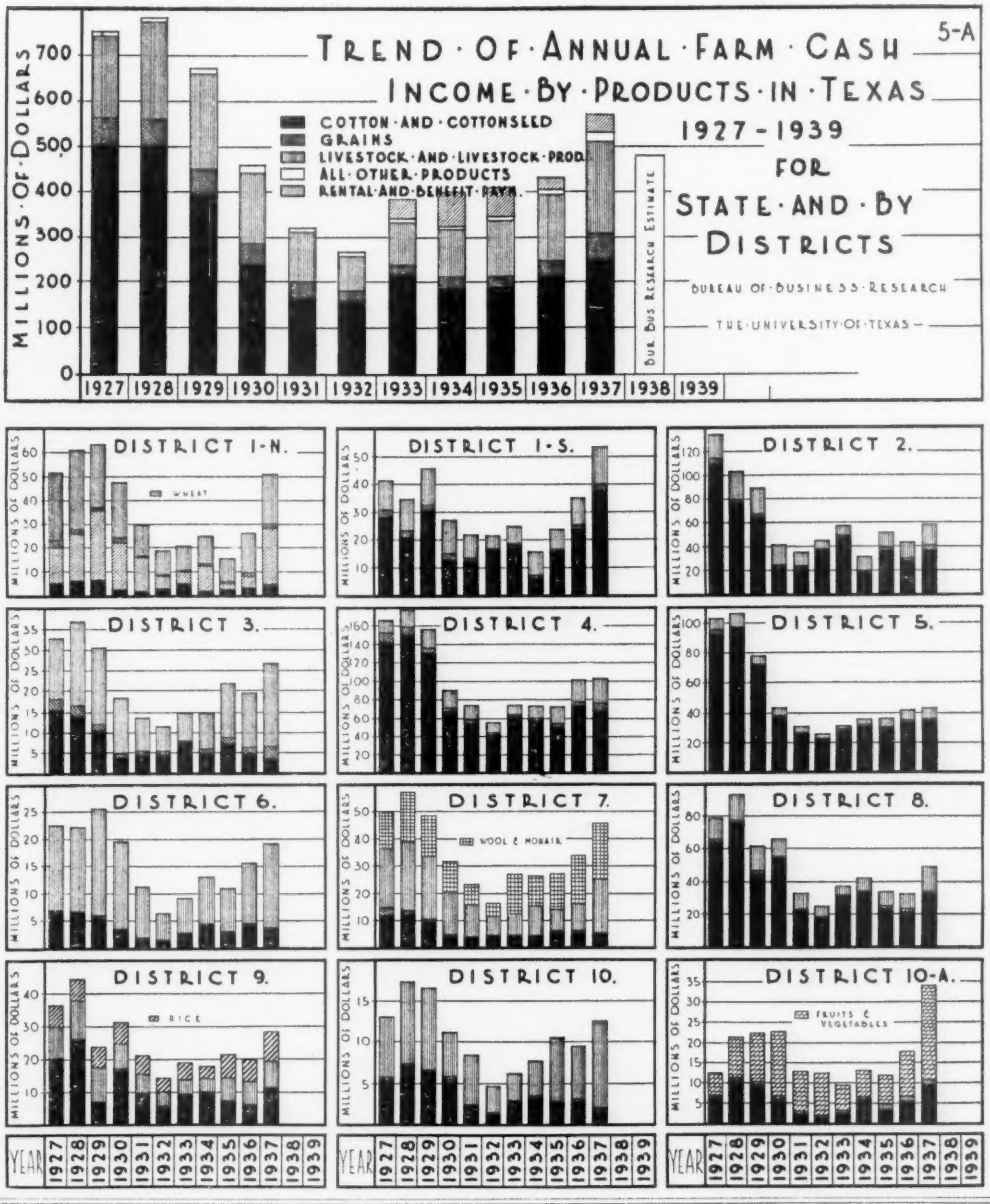
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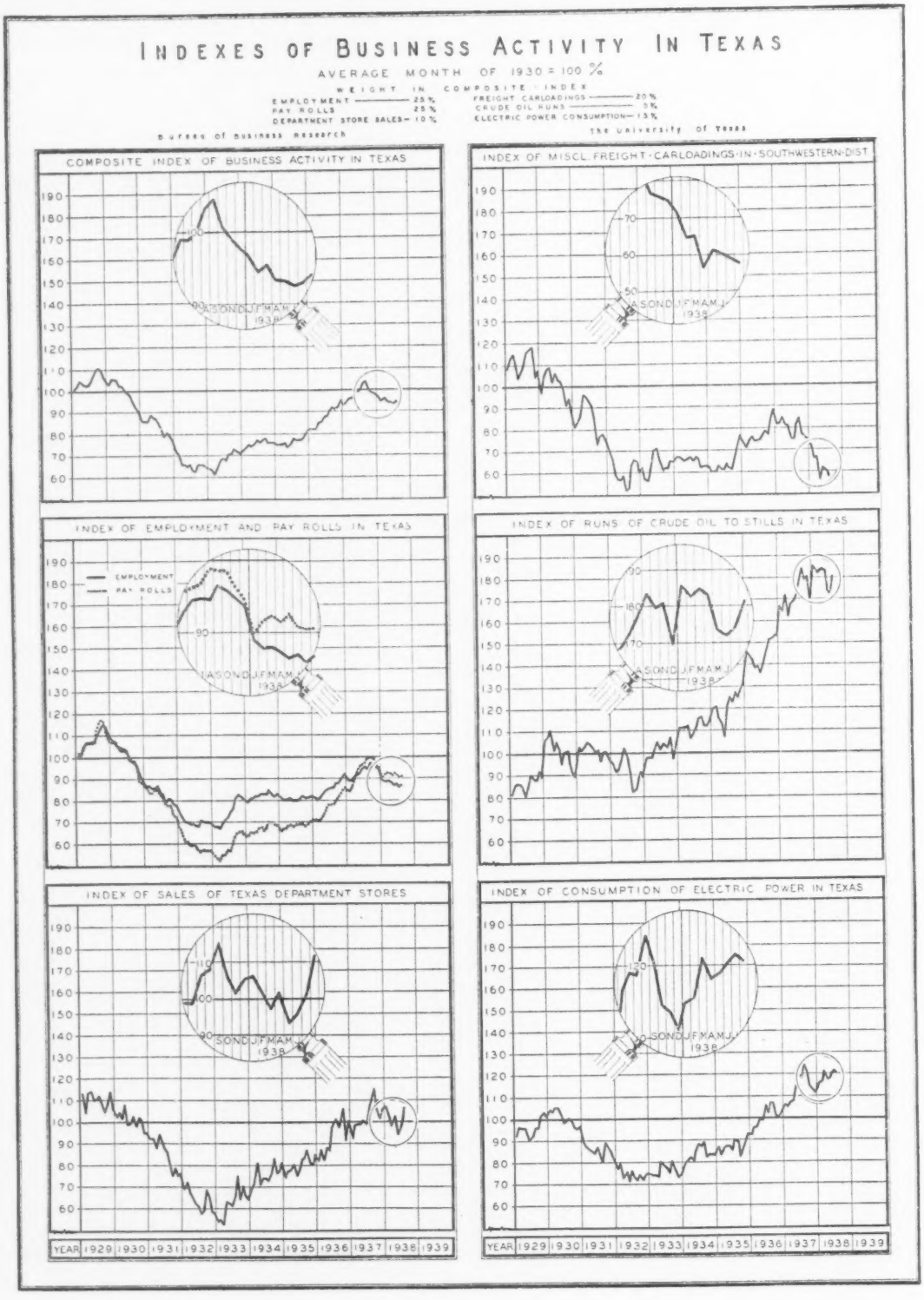
TREND · OF · ANNUAL · FARM · CASH INCOME · BY · PRODUCTS · IN · TEXAS 1927 - 1939 FOR STATE · AND · BY DISTRICTS
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MILLIONS · OF · DOLLARS
COTTON · AND · COTTONSEED
GRAINS
LIVESTOCK · AND · LIVESTOCK · PROD.
ALL · OTHER · PRODUCTS
RENTAL · AND · BENEFIT · PAYM.
DUE BUS RESEARCH ESTIMATE
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
DISTRICT 1-N.
WHEAT
DISTRICT 1-S.
DISTRICT 2.
DISTRICT 3.
DISTRICT 4.
DISTRICT 5.
DISTRICT 6.
DISTRICT 7.
WOOL & MOHAIR
DISTRICT 8.
DISTRICT 9.
RICE
DISTRICT 10.
DISTRICT 10-A.
FRUITS & VEGETABLES
YEAR

TEN CENTS PER COPY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR


INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1930 = 100 %
WEIGHT IN COMPOSITE INDEX
EMPLOYMENT 25%
PAY ROLLS 25%
DEPARTMENT STORE SALES 10%
FREIGHT CARLOADINGS 20%
CRUDE OIL RUNS 5%
ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION 15%
Bureau of Business Research
The University of Texas
COMPOSITE INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS
INDEX OF MISCL. FREIGHT CARLOADINGS IN SOUTHWESTERN DIST.
INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS
EMPLOYMENT
PAY ROLLS
INDEX OF RUNS OF CRUDE OIL TO STILLS IN TEXAS
INDEX OF SALES OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT STORES
INDEX OF CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS
YEAR 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

Business Review and Prospect

Recent gains in industrial production, and trends in the domestic political situation, have been rendered obscure to the public view by the news of the crisis in Central Europe. Although the critical aspects of the European situation seem to have been at least temporarily ameliorated, the principal optimistic deduction to be made from this fact is that it affords a breathing spell for a possible more complete consideration of the fundamental economic, social, and political problems of Central Europe. Similarly the apparent change in the political trend in this country affords the long-awaited opportunity for a sound approach to the solution of the critical economic problems which now confront the Nation.

Evidence is abundant that industry and trade the world over would respond promptly and cumulatively to sound national and international political and economic policies. At present, constructive forces are all too often repressed by blind prejudices and hatreds. It is a fact to be recognized, however, that prejudices and hatreds among groups within nations and animosities among nations will for a long time to come obstruct policies which are plainly in the broad public interest. The only hope for the future is that enlightened public opinion under honest and competent leadership may dissolve obstructionist tactics, whatever form they may take. An educational program of the highest caliber is thus clearly implied. Public indifference to social and economic problems invariably breeds demagogy or dictatorships; conversely, public alertness to these problems invites men of ability and integrity to public service.

Among the important industries which are showing definite signs of expansion are steel, automobile, and building construction; further improvement in these industries during coming months may confidently be expected. Those for which the outlook is less optimistic are railroads and agriculture. The difficulties of both railroads and agriculture, accumulating over a period of years, unquestionably place these industries in the category of the Nation's most serious economic problems. Unique among our major industries during the present depression are the utilities which possess so much vitality and potential growth, yet, owing to various circumstances, are contributing so much less than they might to the general economic improvement of the country. Political and economic statesmanship, or, in other words, progressive coöperation between government and industry, is greatly needed not only to find solutions for the railway and utility problems, but also to expedite recovery in the industries which are already showing signs of improvement.

Texas Business

The composite index of industry and trade in Texas during August gained slightly over the preceding month after adjustment for seasonal influences. There still remains, however, a substantial margin of decline from August last year. The gradual improvement in business conditions in the North and East may be expected in time to exert a strengthening influence on the prices of Texas raw materials, and this situation in turn will have a salutary influence on general business in the State.

The composite business index rose from 93.1 in July to 94.0 in August. These figures are still substantially below the composite index of 103.1 during August last year.

Of the factors entering into the composite index, department store sales made by far the best gain. The index rose nearly 11 points from July to August and even exceeded the index for August, 1937, by nearly two points.

The index of runs of crude oil to stills also gained substantially over July and moderately over August last year. This situation is in marked contrast to the declining tendencies which have prevailed for some months in petroleum refining in other sections of the country. Since oil refining is so important in Texas the high operating rate in this industry has contributed greatly to the maintenance of employment and pay rolls in the State.

The only factors whose indexes were lower in August than in the preceding month and the corresponding month last year were miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power consumption.

The following table gives the index numbers in detail for August and the two comparable months.

INDEXES OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN TEXAS

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Composite	94.02	103.13	93.14*
Employment	86.30	94.42	86.18
Pay Rolls	90.44	98.92	90.41
Miscellaneous Freight Carloadings	57.94	81.44	59.37
Crude Runs to Stills	180.23	177.82	173.86*
Department Store Sales	111.46	109.96	100.81
Power Consumption	120.60	124.12	121.65*

*Revised.

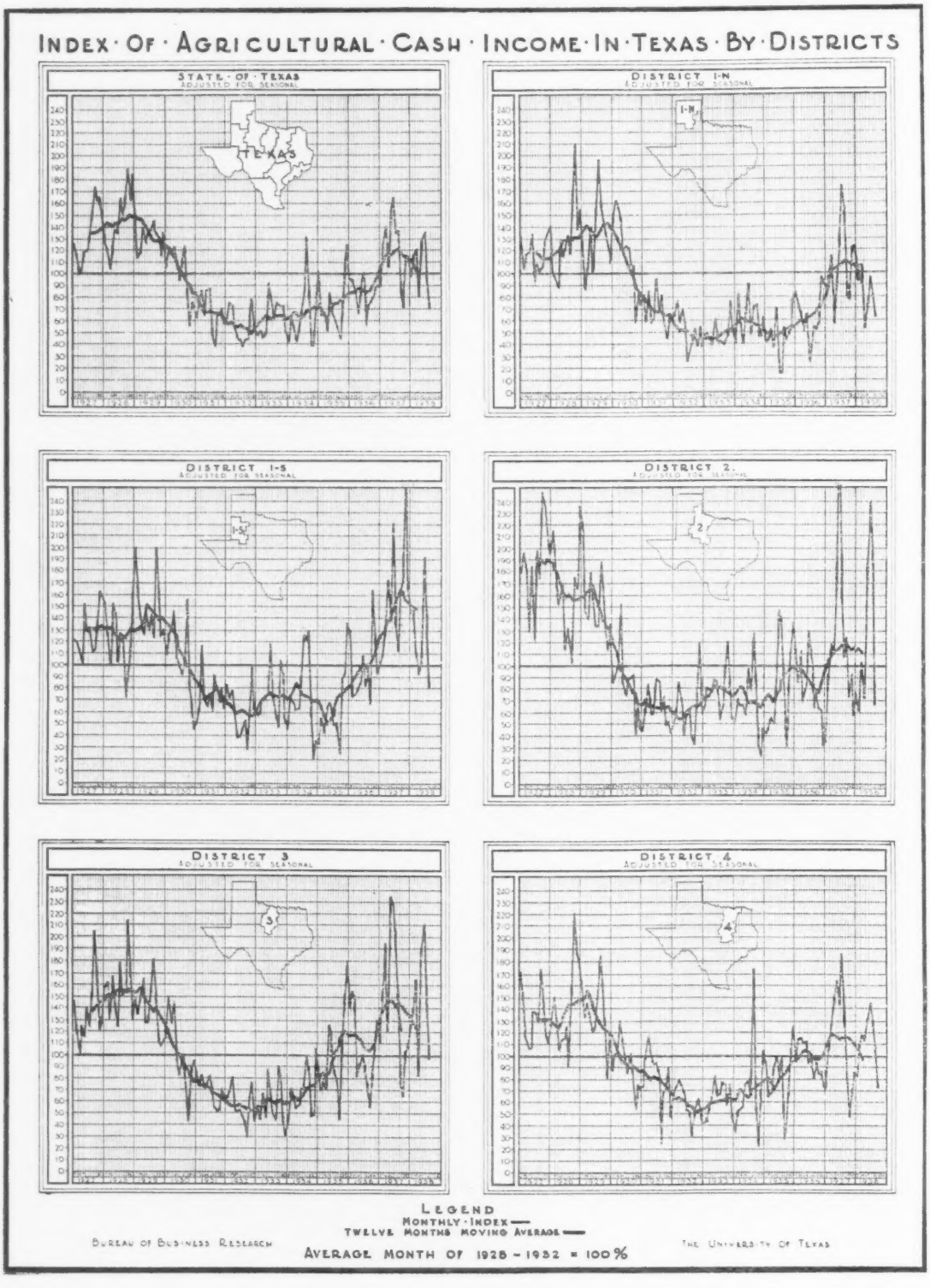
Farm Cash Income

A sharp drop in Texas farm cash income occurred during August in comparison with the corresponding month last year. The total farm cash income for the month exclusive of government payments, as computed by the Bureau, was about 40 million dollars compared with 77 million dollars during August, 1937. The computed figure is an understatement of approximately 10 per cent in each case. Aggregate farm cash income during the first eight months of the year was about 200 million dollars, compared with 267 million dollars during the corresponding period last year, a decline of about 25 per cent.

The main cause of the decline of Texas farm cash income during August was the sharp decline in marketings of cotton combined with a decline in the price of this commodity in comparison with August last year.

Since income from cotton normally constitutes such a large proportion of farm cash income in Texas,

For Other Texas Data, See Statistical Tables at the End of This Publication


INDEX · OF · AGRICULTURAL · CASH · INCOME · IN · TEXAS · BY · DISTRICTS
STATE · OF · TEXAS
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
TEXAS
DISTRICT 1-N
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
1-N
DISTRICT 1-S
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
1-S
DISTRICT 2
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2
DISTRICT 3
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
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DISTRICT 4
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
4
LEGEND
MONTHLY INDEX
TWELVE MONTHS MOVING AVERAGE
AVERAGE MONTH OF 1928 - 1932 = 100%
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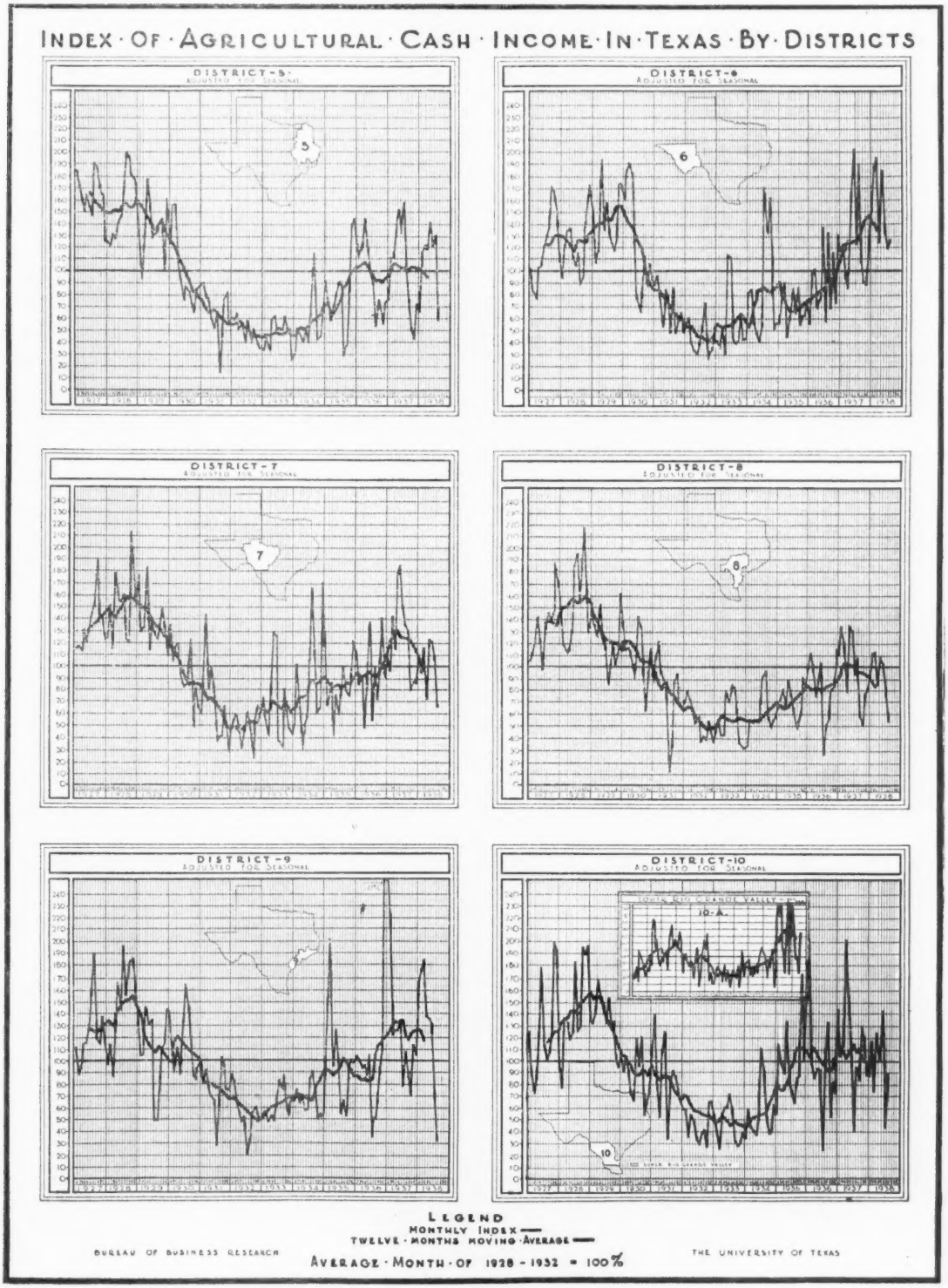
INDEX · OF · AGRICULTURAL · CASH · INCOME · IN · TEXAS · BY · DISTRICTS
DISTRICT-5
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
DISTRICT-6
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
DISTRICT-7
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
DISTRICT-8
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
DISTRICT-9
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
DISTRICT-10
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL
10-A
LEGEND
MONTHLY INDEX
TWELVE · MONTHS MOVING · AVERAGE
AVERAGE · MONTH · OF 1928 - 1932 = 100%
BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH
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coupled with the fact that most of the crop is marketed during the months of August, September, October, and November, unfavorable comparisons in farm cash income with a year ago will doubtless continue at least during these months.

The government estimate of cotton production in Texas as of September 1 indicated an output nearly two million bales less than the actual production in 1937. This decline in production alone, on the basis of present prices, will result in a decline in farm cash income of about 100 million dollars during the coming cotton year. Income from grain also is currently far below a year ago. The income from livestock and livestock products is moderately under a year ago, but year-to-year comparisons in income from these products could readily become more and more favorable if the expected improvement in general business materializes.

The following table gives the farm cash index figures for August and two comparable periods for the State and for the crop reporting districts.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME IN TEXAS

Districts	August 1938	July 1938	August 1937	Cumulative Income Jan.–Aug. 1938	Cumulative Income Jan.–Aug. 1937
				(000 omitted)	
1-N	62.6	80.5	155.8	$ 23,776	$ 35,587
1-S	81.4	131.4	111.6	12,749	13,573
2	67.5	191.4	109.0	17,426	17,723
3	99.7	143.0	155.0	13,796	17,127
4	72.8	127.1	134.1	30,381	42,733
5	59.6	131.9	105.1	9,238	13,051
6	125.2	119.2	189.3	10,766	9,475
7	66.6	109.0	137.0	20,341	30,073
8	54.6	79.9	108.9	22,994	35,680
9	33.3	70.5	107.8	10,155	14,896
10	89.4	45.8	95.9	8,002	9,885
10-A	174.1	106.2	317.5	20,039	27,571
STATE	70.7	95.5	135.2	$199,663	$267,374

F. A. Buechel.

Financial

Probably the most significant financial development of the summer months has been the heavy flight of capital to the United States engineered by successive foreign war scares. For some nine months since last September capital moved rather steadily out of the United States, chiefly to London, as a result of the declining level of business activity in this country and rumors of imminent dollar devaluation. According to Treasury figures the net outflow of foreign banking funds from the United States between September 29, 1937, and March 30, 1938, amounted to $794,000,000.

This trend was reversed during the early summer as a result of generally improving business conditions, especially the sharp rise in stock prices during June, and the abatement of currency tinkering rumors. The Russo-Japanese incident of mid-summer served to stimulate the outward flow of capital funds from Europe. Of far greater importance, however, has been the rapidly developing Czecho-German crisis with its threat of a general European conflagration. The resulting war scare has induced a flight of capital from Europe of almost unprecedented proportions.

For the most part, this capital has sought refuge in New York or else has been converted into gold in London for hoarding purposes. The rush for the dollar has resulted in a sharp decline in foreign exchange rates, sterling showing especial weakness. The sterling cable rate, for example, dropped from $4.95⅝ on July 5, to $4.88⅛ on August 23, and to $4.78¾ on September 14. The latter quotation represents the lowest level reached by sterling since March, 1935. It is significant to note that most of the foreign capital coming into New York during recent weeks has been permitted to stand idle in the form of bank balances rather than being invested in American securities.

Coincident with weakening foreign exchange rates has been a sharp rise in the price of gold in the London market, carrying the official price from 141s 6d per ounce on August 30 to 144s 11d on September 14. During the same period the demand for gold coins increased sharply, resulting in premiums of six to eight per cent over bullion quotations. Much of the gold purchased went into private hoards, private holdings of gold in London being estimated now at $1,000,000,000, or roughly double the amount thus held a year ago. A large amount of the metal, however, has been purchased for American account as is evidenced by the market increase in gold imports into the United States during recent weeks.

In all, net gold imports into the United States have aggregated over $190,000,000 from June 8 to September 7. Of this total, fully 75 per cent was received during the last three weeks of the period, and an unknown further large amount has been engaged for importation. As this gold has been received, it has been purchased by the Treasury at the statutory price of $35 per ounce less ¼ per cent. Until such time as this metal is sold by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve System, it will not enter into the Nation's banking reserves.

The successive war scares have operated periodically to depress both stock and bond prices in American markets. In general, however, both markets have held approximately to the levels obtaining in the early summer. The Dow-Jones average of stock prices stood at 37.34 on June 20 and at 42.66 on September 17. The Dow-Jones average of 40 bond prices rose from 86.51 on June 24 to 90.83 on July 25 after which it dropped steadily to 86.42 on September 17. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe, it can be expected that American stock and bond prices will fall sharply as a result of forced liquidation.

The position of the commercial banking system has not materially changed during the summer months. Total demand deposits (adjusted) of the reporting member banks expanded from $15,034,000,000 on June 8, to $15,267,000,000 on September 7. The latter figure compares with $14,811,000,000 one year earlier. In large part, the growth in demand deposits is the result of Treasury expenditures in excess of receipts. Total time

deposits of the reporting banks, on the other hand, have remained virtually constant throughout the year and summer, standing at $5,289,000,000 on September 17.

Excess reserve balances of all member banks increased substantially during the summer, again as the result of Treasury expenditures. On June 8, excess reserves were estimated at $2,730,000,000; by September 7 this estimate had increased to $3,030,000,000, which figure approached the record high level reached in 1935. It will be recalled that much of the present huge excess reserve balances resulted from the Treasury sales of gold to the Federal Reserve Banks last April accompanied by a reduction in member bank legal reserve requirements. Although it is likely that these balances will be reduced somewhat during this month as a result of a seasonal increase of currency in circulation coupled with income tax payments and subscriptions for new Treasury security offerings, the prospect is for a resumption of the expansion process as the Treasury spending program continues.

Commercial bank short term lending continued to decline throughout most of the summer. Total business loans of the reporting member banks decreased from $3,962,000,000 on June 8 to $3,838,000,000 on September 7, the latter figure comparing with $4,638,000,000 one year earlier. Over the same summer period, holdings of open market paper dropped from $361,000,000 to $333,000,000 and stock market lending shrank from $1,455,000,000 to $1,243,000,000. The latter development suggests that most of the stock purchases made in recent months have been on an outright purchase rather than a margin basis.

It is encouraging to note, however, that during recent weeks there has been some slight expansion of commercial bank business lending. It is possible that the cyclical low point in such lending has been reached although the normal seasonal pick-up in business activity will obscure this point temporarily.

J. C. DOLLEY.

Dairy Manufacturing in Texas

(Bureau of Business Research, August 1, 1938. Approximately 100 pages. By Elmer H. Johnson and F. A. Buechel, Price $1.00.)

A bulletin on dairy manufacturing in Texas which brings up to date the statistical data regarding the industry in this State and which answers many questions now being asked by those interested in the subject was issued by the Bureau of Business Research on August first of this year.

The production of dairy products in Texas has a definite effect on the farm cash income of the State and the manufacture of dairy products is becoming an increasingly important factor in the State's industrial development. Since surface features, climatic conditions, and soils are especially important factors in the production of dairy products, the chapter discussing the regional aspects of the State in relation to dairy manufacturing provides a basis for an understanding of the industry in Texas today, its trends, and potentialities. Mr. Johnson states that the climate and soils of the arable areas and regions of Texas justify the conclusion that agricultural production can be materially increased, and that in the readjustments now taking place dairy production and manufacturing are destined to play an important part.

A large part of the report consists of charts and tables which cover all branches of the dairy manufacturing industry thus far developed in Texas. In an analysis of these data Dr. F. A. Buechel states: "The population of Texas is nearly five per cent of the national total, but the State falls short of producing an equal proportion of the Nation's annual production of dairy products. From 1927 to 1937 Texas creameries produced as much as two per cent of the Nation's annual creamery butter output in only two years; three per cent of the Nation's ice cream output in only four years; three per cent of the Nation's cheese output in only one year; and in no year did it produce as much as one per cent of the Nation's production of evaporated milk."

A group of eight tables based on reports from the United States Bureau of the Census covers classifications of Texas lands by districts, acreage of selected crops harvested by districts, 1934, 1929, 1924; percentage of crop acreage in each of the selected crops to total State acreage in that crop, 1934, 1929, 1924 percentage of crop acreage in each of selected crops to total crop acreage in each district, 1934, 1929, 1924; distribution of grain and forage crop production of each of selected crops to total State poduction of that crop, 1934, 1929, 1924; district summary of Texas dairy statistics, 1934, 1929, 1924, 1919; and Texas dairy statistics for 1934 and 1929.

A second group of six tables based on unpublished materials of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics includes monthly production of creamery butter in Texas by districts, 1930 to 1937; monthly ice cream production in Texas by districts, 1930 to 1937; and monthly production of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk in Texas, 1930 to 1936. This group includes a table showing the annual production of creamery butter, ice cream, American cheese, and evaporated milk in Texas and the United States, 1927 to 1937, inclusive. One table shows annual production for the United State and for Texas with a parallel column indicating the Texas per cent of the total national production for each year.

There is also included a complete list of the dairy manufacturing plants in the State listed alphabetically according to cities and by product classifications.

The group of nine charts illustrates graphically the extent of the dairy industry in Texas and the location of the manufacturing plants shown in the classified directory.

The text, charts, and tables comprising this study are closely related and form the most complete resumé of dairy manufacturing statistics in Texas yet undertaken. These data show the extent of the dairy industry at present, with its trends and potentialities; they illustrate the interdependence of production and manufacturing; and by classifying the plants now operating by types of manufacture they bring to attention the present development of each specific group and emphasize the possibility of further expansion for certain groups.

Although data on percapita consumption of milk and milk products in Texas are not yet available, a survey made in 1934 by Dr. F. A. Buechel, which included Austin and the rural districts of Travis County, yielded several interesting results. From this study it was determined that the consumption of milk and dairy manufactured products for this territory was considerably below the standard set for the Nation as a whole. If the area described might be considered representative for the State, the conclusion is that the amounts of milk and dairy products now being manufactured in Texas are far from sufficient to supply the local demands even though consumption is below the national standard.

It should be pointed out in conclusion that establishments for manufacturing dairy products such as butter, cheese, and concentrated milk are invariably located as near as possible to the sources of supply of their raw material, milk; and that the economical production of milk is dependent upon an abundant supply of forage crops producible at low cost. The significant feature of the present study is that the statistical data are recorded by crop reporting districts which are based upon natural regions and are, therefore, relatively homogeneous; and within some of these natural regions distinctive combinations of factors occur which determine the productivity of forage crops. The statistical data on the production of dairy manufactured products, therefore, not only reflect the production of these commodities during the past and present in conjunction with the potentialities of the natural regions but indicate the probable future trends of production of these products in the various sections of the State based upon the capacity of certain sections of the State to produce forage crops, and hence milk, at comparatively low costs.

CLARA H. LEWIS.

The Natural Endowment of Texas

"In the nature of a country lies the destiny of its people."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Johnson in this article has briefly outlined the physical factors which form the basis for the commercial and industrial development of the State. The various points enumerated will be amplified in forthcoming issues of the REVIEW.

F. A. BUECHEL.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING AND INDUSTRIALIZATION OF TEXAS

1. The outlook for Texas from any point of view, historical, cultural, artistic, economic, or what not, is bounded by the natural endowment of the State.

In any platform of Texas industrialization the "Four Horsemen" are the four great groups of natural resources, the possession of which in such bountiful quantities makes Texas so outstanding. These groups comprise soils and natural vegetation, petroleum and natural gas, the nonmetallics, and water supplies.

2. Fundamental to an understanding of modern economic problems is regional economics. The backbone of regional economy, whether in such far-away lands as Southeastern Asia, the Ruhr, the Argentina Pampas, or right here at home in Texas is a function of three interdependent groups of conditions:

a. Physical environment.
b. Historical background.
c. Economic trends and forces.

3. The physical environment or material endowment is basic not only as the foundation of the superstructure that is or may be built thereon, but—and this is important to note—the material environment impresses itself into the warp and woof of that superstructure. The physical environment embraces earth conditions and earth resources, themselves inextricably interrelated and interdependent, and give individuality of expression to all major regions or provinces. The special concept of the region and all that it includes is naturally the unit, whether physical, historical, or economic conditions are under consideration.

4. The geography of Texas is *the* fundamental factor necessary to the appreciation of the "spirit of Texas," to an interpretation of its historical development, or to an understanding of its economic potentialities.

The physical geography of the State is a function of continental location, geographic geology, and climatic conditions. Out of the interrelationships of these features the extent, characteristics, and location of natural resources—soils and natural vegetation, minerals, and water supplies—have arisen.

5. Outstanding are the inclusions within Texas of the majority of the lands embraced in the Southern Prairies and of a large share of the Black Earth soils of the Chernozem type in the sub-humid plains of Texas; as a consequence, this State, from the standpoint of rich arable soils, is the best endowed in the Nation.

6. Possessing the vast stretches of short-grass country included in the sub-humid plains of Texas the grazing capacity of the State outstrips that of any other state in the country.

Combining the productivity of the rich and extensive soils of its prairies and plains and the capacity of the natural grazing lands of its plains, Texas is easily the richest State in the Union so far as production potentialities are concerned. To its vast capacity to produce is added the striking variety of products owing to climatic diversity in Texas. The agricultural capacity of the State is able to supply in increasing amounts foodstuffs and industrial raw materials for an expanding industry in Texas.

7. The extensive pine and mixed pine-hardwood forests of the humid eastern portion of Texas make that section of the State one of the important forest areas of the Nation—a factor of immense significance in the recent widespread migration of pulp and paper and associated industries into the Gulf States.

8. Texas' position as a producer and as a source of reserves of petroleum is well known. The potentials of future production are comparatively very great, indeed.

9. The position of and the vast potentialities of natural gas reserves in Texas are of a magnitude and of a degree of significance not readily grasped, even by the specialist dealing with the economics of mineral resources. Owing to its properties, the conservation of natural gas constitutes a critical problem.

10. Whether or not the Texas oil industry is approaching economic maturity, it has unquestionably made its imprint on the economy of the State, and of the Nation as well. The outstanding reactions of the great reserves of natural gas of Texas appear to be problems of the near future. The group of Texas resources which without contradiction appear to promise most as raw materials for future industrialization in Texas are the non-metallics: the vast supplies of salt and sulphur, of gypsum and Portland cement and lime materials, the large supplies of lignite, of clays, of building stone, dolomite, chemical materials in brines, potash and associated salts, and volcanic ash materials suitable for making cleansing compounds, and the like.

For fuel in utilizing and manufacturing the raw materials derived from these resources, Texas has incomparable supplies of that convenient and highly efficient resource—natural gas, the perfect fuel preferred for so many industrial uses.

The huge reserves of oil, natural gas, and the nonmetallics other than fuels are a function of the size of the State, the types of geologic structures represented, and the great variety of geologic formations, including so large a proportion of the entire geologic column. These conditions have made for the vast accumulations of these resources.

11. The economics of natural resources as concerns Texas, and particularly the great potentialities for future expansion, necessarily will have to be left for later consideration, but in such analyses the critical significance of the economics of transportation will remain always at the threshold of such considerations. The geographic location of so much of Texas interiorward in a subhumid environment will long remain a situation demanding the most thorough consideration possible if its outstanding problems are to be solved at all adequately. So important are the facts of internal commerce that it may aptly be said that the wide stretches of the Texas Prairies and Plains make the full economic development of the State "an experiment in transportation."

When to these conditions are added the set-up of controlled freight-rate differentials disadvantageous to raw material producing areas, the situation would be difficult enough without the impedimenta to which railway operations are, in the nature of the circumstances, subjected.

The point emphasized here is that transportation is a key factor not only in industrial plant location but to the more inclusive growth of industrialization.

ELMER H. JOHNSON.

Employment and Pay Rolls

The table showing employment and pay-roll data for Texas industries which appears on another page of the REVIEW represents a departure in the method of presentation from the tables formerly presented. Publication of sample figures has been abandoned in favor of estimated totals for manufacturing industries and percentages change for nonmanufacturing industries, the cities and the State. It is believed that the misinterpretation that has sometimes resulted from presentation of sample figures will be avoided, and that a more general use of the information, such as the gauging of wage-earner buying power, will be afforded by the new method.

Computation of total employment and weekly pay rolls for manufacturing industries has been made possible by the development of a series of monthly index numbers, represented as percentages of the averages for the year 1935, the last year for which census data are available. The method is equivalent simply to applying progressively the monthly changes reflected by the sample report to the totals shown by the Census of Manufactures for 1935.

Estimates of employment and weekly pay rolls have not been presented for nonmanufacturing industries because in some cases no census data upon which computations may be based are available. In other cases, such as retail and wholesale trade, the sample of reporting establishments is not regarded as sufficiently representative in the absence of a breakdown by lines of trade and weighting of the specific lines in accordance with their relative importance. Attention is being given to these problems, and it is hoped that eventually it will be possible to extend the use of estimates to all industries included in the survey and perhaps to all nonagricultural employment.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, commonly known as the Wages and Hours Law, which fixes minimum wages and maximum hours of employment in industries engaged in or affecting interstate commerce, has occasioned widespread interest among employers, employees, and the public generally concerning average wages and hours prevailing in the various industries throughout the country. It is not possible to say at this time which industries will fall within the scope of the Act, but it is likely that the definitions of interstate commerce and what affects it will be given a liberal interpretation. It is believed in some quarters that almost all manufacturing establishments will fall within the operation of the Act. Retail trades and local service establishments are expressly excluded.

Provisions of the Act, notably the one authorizing immediate increases in minimum wage-rates applicable to individual industries or industry units upon recommendation of industry committees and approval of the Administrator, creates a degree of uncertainty as to the application of the law and the extent to which it may be felt by industry. It is therefore of utmost importance to employers and their employees that the Administrator and the industry committees be presented with an unbiased statistical picture of conditions existing in each industry. In order that statistical data of this kind may be made available for Texas industries, the sample of establishments reporting in connection with the monthly employment and pay-roll survey is being enlarged, and preparation of additional data pertaining to the subject is being planned for an early release.

While it is impracticable at this time to include average hourly earnings, average weekly wages, and average hours worked in the monthly summary of employment and pay rolls, these data will be presented from time to time in the form of special releases. Anyone wishing to receive copies of these releases may have his name added to the mailing list upon request.

A. P. VICKERY.

Farm Cash Income in Texas, 1927-1938

(Bureau of Business Research, mimeographed bulletin, Approximately 200 pages. September, 1938. Price $1.00.)

In order to present as complete and up-to-date report as is possible at this time on farm cash income in Texas and pending the completion of further studies, the Bureau of Business Research has compiled and published an extended preliminary report of approximately 200 pages of text, charts, and tables on this subject.

The text of the report includes a description by Elmer H. Johnson of the general characteristics of the natural divisions of Texas and outlines the different physiographic and other natural features which mark off the various sections of the State. Mr. Johnson calls attention to the fact that owing to the size and diversity of the territory embraced in Texas it is necessary to consider for the purposes of certain analyses a practical subdividing of the State including within each district areas of general homogeniety of agricultural and range utilization conditions. These homogeneous areas form the basis for the crop reporting districts of Texas which are used by this Bureau in compiling and presenting data on farm cash income.

In the statistical analysis Dr. F. A. Buechel describes briefly the plan and purpose of the tables included in the five series which are grouped as follows:

Appendix A.—Classification of Texas lands, acreage of selected crops harvested, percentage of crop acreage in each of selected crops to the total State acreage in that crop and to the total district acreage in that crop, quantity of grain and forage crop production for State and each district, and percentage of grain and forage crop production of each of selected crops to the total State production of that crop.

Appendix B.—Monthly prices of crops for the State and various crop reporting districts, and average monthly prices of livestock and livestock products for the State and each crop reporting district.

Appendix C.—Monthly marketings of crops, and monthly marketings of livestock and livestock products showing the quantities for each month for the State and each crop reporting district.

Appendix D.—Listings of the cash income from commercial farm products in Texas for the State and for each district using data taken from the reports of the United States Bureau of the Census for 1929. These data have been arranged to show the relative importance of the various commercial farm products in the State as a whole and in each of the crop reporting districts.

Appendix E.—Monthly farm cash income of the State as a whole and of each crop reporting district over a number of years, the data being broken down to show the monthly farm cash income for the principal groups of farm products for the State and for each district, and monthly indexes of farm cash income and the index of seasonal variation for State and districts.

Besides the tables contained in the five appendices, a group of 12 charts illustrates graphically the variations of per cent of crop land to total area in each crop reporting district, per cent of acreage in harvested crops by districts, per cent of harvested acreage in selected crops by districts, per cent of cash income from crops and livestock and livestock products by districts, monthly farm prices of selected products, 1916–1938, trend of annual farm cash income in Texas, 1927–1938, trend of annual farm cash income by products, 1927–1938, index of seasonal variation of agricultural cash income, and an index of agricultural cash income in Texas by districts. This latter chart is published in the TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW quarterly and is included in this issue of the REVIEW.

The point cannot be overemphasized that the primary significance of the statistical data contained in the report lies in the fact that they constitute numerical expressions of the natural forces and conditions which are determining factors in agricultural production; that although the character of these factors varies widely for the State as a whole there is a high degree of homodeneity within each of the different natural divisions of the State; and that the crop reporting districts of the State, being based upon a scientific analysis of these factors, delineate the homogeneous sections within which distinctive combinations of factors occur.

The degree of variation from average conditions within the different districts of the State is thus greatly reduced, and the significance of the numerical data is correspondingly enhanced. In a word, the regional analysis of the State has rendered these statistical data far more significant than any amount of adjustment by means of the ordinary statistical methods could possibly have accomplished.

CLARA H. LEWIS.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED STATES AS OF SEPTEMBER 1

(In Thousands of Running Bales Except as Noted)

	Carryover Aug. 1	Imports to Sept. 1*	Government Estimate as of Sept. 1†	Total	Consumption to Sept. 1	Exports to Sept. 1	Total	Balance Sept. 1
1929–1930	2,313	25	14,825	17,163	559	226	785	16,378
1930–1931	4,530	6	14,340	18,876	353	366	719	18,157
1931–1932	6,369	7	15,685	22,061	425	211	636	21,425
1932–1933	9,682	7	11,310	20,999	404	452	856	20,143
1933–1934	8,176	12	12,414	20,602	589	531	1,120	17,482
1934–1935	7,746	11	9,252	17,009	419	253	672	16,337
1935–1936	7,138	8	11,489	18,635	408	241	649	17,986
1936–1937	5,397	13	11,121	16,531	574	182	756	15,775
1937–1938	4,498	8	16,098	20,604	604	220	824	19,780
1938–1939	11,533	18	11,825	23,376	201	561	762	22,614

The cotton year begins August 1.
*In 500-pound bales.
†In running bales, counting round bales as half bales.
NOTE: The figures have been revised in accordance with the revisions made by the United States Bureau of the Census.

COTTON BALANCE SHEET

Indicated supplies of cotton in the United States September 1 were 22,614,000 bales compared with 19,780,000 bales last year, 15,775,000 two years ago, and a previous all-time high of 21,424,000 bales in 1931. Cotton in European ports and afloat to Europe on September 1 was 537,000 bales more than on September 1 last year. The price of cotton in cents per pound is the lowest in any September since 1932; its buying power is not far from an all-time low; and its gold or international exchange value is at an all-time low.

The Government loan price on cotton is now above the market price for most qualities and in most markets. Indications now are that very large quantities of this crop will go into the loan. Under the circumstances it is impossible to calculate the price of cotton based on average changes in supply and demand conditions.

SPINNERS MARGIN

Spinners ratio margin on American cotton based on the price of 32's twist yarn in Manchester, and the price of middling seven-eighths inch cotton in Liverpool was 139 during August compared with 229 during August last year. The pence margin averaged 4.66d during August compared with 7.25d last year. These figures indicate a weak world demand for American cotton at the time.

AUGUST CARLOAD MOVEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGGS

Destination*	Cars of Poultry: Live Chickens Aug. 1938	Live Chickens Aug. 1937	Live Turkeys Aug. 1938	Live Turkeys Aug. 1937	Dressed Chickens Aug. 1938	Dressed Chickens Aug. 1937	Dressed Turkeys Aug. 1938	Dressed Turkeys Aug. 1937	Cars of Eggs† Aug. 1938	Cars of Eggs† Aug. 1937
TOTAL	---	---	---	---	19	35	---	2	48.3	21.0
Intrastate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	4.0
Interstate	---	---	---	---	19	35	---	2	31.8	17.0
Origin	**Receipts at Texas Stations**									
TOTAL	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	29.5	5.0
Intrastate	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	26.0	0.0
Interstate	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.5	5.0
Interstate Receipts Classified										
Kansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	3.0
California	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	---
Oklahoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0

*The destination above is the first destination as shown by the original waybill. Changes in destination brought about by diversion orders are not shown.
†Powdered eggs and canned frozen eggs are converted to a shell egg equivalent.
NOTE: These data are furnished the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, by railway officials through agents at all stations which originate and receive carload shipments of poultry and eggs. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

LUMBER

(In Board Feet)

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Southern Pine Mills:			
Average Weely Production per unit	299,830	310,073	273,720
Average Weekly Shipments per unit	312,333	305,063	347,126
Average Unfilled Orders per Unit, End of Month	625,960	667,653	691,740

NOTE: From Southern Pine Association.

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRIC POWER IN TEXAS

Power Consumed

(In Thousands of K.W.H.)

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938	Percentage Change August 1938 from August 1937	Percentage Change August 1938 from July 1938
Commercial	54,606	48,008	51,005	+13.7	+ 7.1
Industrial	92,258	105,172	94,725	−12.3	− 2.6
Residential	34,323	31,148	32,813	+10.2	+ 4.6
All Other	30,584	30,473	29,914	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
TOTAL	211,771	214,801	208,457	− 1.4	+ 1.6

NOTE: Prepared from reports from 16 electric power companies to the Bureau of Business Research.

COMMODITY PRICES

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
WHOLESALE PRICES:			
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	78.1	87.5	78.8
The Annalist (1926 = 100)	79.9	94.3	81.2
FARM PRICES:			
U. S. Department of Agriculture (1910–14 = 100)	92.0	123.0	95.0
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926 = 100)	67.3	86.4	69.4
RETAIL PRICES:			
Food (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1923–25 = 100)	78.4*	85.5	80.0
Department Stores (Fairchild's Publications, Jan. 1931 = 100)	89.0	96.6	89.0

*Preliminary.

CEMENT

(In Thousands of Barrels)

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Texas Plants			
Production	390	662	630
Shipments	579	626	507
Stocks	838	751	1,027
United States			
Production	11,007	11,894	10,967
Shipments	11,823	12,291	10,163
Stocks	22,470	22,973	23,286
Capacity Operated	50.4%	54.4%	50.2%

NOTE: From U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines.

TEXAS CHARTERS

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Domestic Corporations—			
Capitalization‖	$3,591	$4,125	$1,520
Number	88	146	102
Classification of new corporations:			
Banking-Finance	1	5	4
Manufacturing	20	26	19
Merchandising	22	41	15
Oil	19	32	32
Public Service	1	2	1
Real Estate-Building	7	12	8
Transportation	3	1	3
All Others	15	27	20
Number capitalized at less than $5,000	41	49	43
Number capitalized at $100,000 or more	3	10	3
Foreign Corporations (Number)	16	37	21

‖In thousands.
NOTE: Compiled from records of the Secretary of State.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN TEXAS

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST, 1938, COMPARED WITH JULY, 1938, AND AUGUST, 1937

	Estimated Number of Workers Employed			Estimated Amount of Weekly Pay Roll		
	August 1938*	July 1938†	August 1937	August 1938*	July 1938†	August 1937
All Manufacturing Industries	116,026	114,506	128,999	$2,509,422	$2,514,277	$2,894,136
Food Products						
Baking	6,064	6,095	6,543	134,903	135,868	134,626
Beverages, Carbonated	2,050	1,931	1,693	31,282	31,553	29,908
Confectionery	648	672	755	7,968	9,158	9,611
Flour Milling	1,640	1,708	1,953	37,047	41,177	45,897
Ice Cream	485	487	622	10,593	10,529	13,847
Meat Packing	4,076	4,129	4,588	106,917	118,258	120,722
Textiles						
Cotton Textile Mills	6,401	6,086	6,505	40,838	46,328	54,676
Men's Work Clothing	3,202	3,079	3,856	27,165	24,783	34,229
Forest Products						
Furniture	1,566	1,462	1,830	26,747	23,860	28,755
Planing Mills	1,955	1,910	2,180	33,402	29,596	36,553
Saw Mills	9,625	9,246	10,873	127,341	118,281	147,840
Paper Products	584	605	588	9,977	10,001	9,514
Printing and Publishing						
Commercial Printing	1,896	1,989	1,757	50,567	50,421	46,588
Newspaper Publishing	3,904	3,899	3,903	111,087	110,490	109,631
Chemical and Allied Products						
Cottonseed Oil Products	1,426	1,159	1,850	19,275	14,944	21,277
Petroleum Refining	19,456	19,369	20,957	694,954	693,359	758,135
Stone and Clay Products						
Brick and Tile	831	827	1,066	13,293	12,064	15,590
Cement	1,612	1,673	1,716	23,846	28,996	30,660
Iron and Steel Products						
Foundries, Machine Shops	10,702	10,652	12,229	257,367	256,776	349,425
Steam Railroad Repair Shops	4,425	4,490	6,348	122,768	125,645	175,682
Structural and Ornamental Iron	1,173	1,162	1,258	26,038	24,950	32,926

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AUGUST, 1938

	Employment Percentage Change from		Pay Rolls Percentage Change from	
	July 1938	August 1937	July 1938	August 1937
Crude Petroleum Production	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	− 0.6	− 1.1
Quarrying	− 8.9	− 8.9	− 8.7	−18.1
Public Utilities	+ 0.4	− 5.3	+ 1.7	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	− 0.3	− 7.5	− 0.5	− 8.7
Wholesale Trade	+ 0.1	− 4.1	+ ‡	− 4.6
Cotton Compresses	+16.0	−23.2	+ 5.3	−34.3
Dyeing and Cleaning	− 4.1	− 2.2	− 8.7	− 3.2
Hotels	+ 0.8	− 0.8	− 1.4	− ‡
Laundries	− 0.5	− 5.0	− 1.1	− 1.5

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN SELECTED CITIES AND FOR THE STATE, AUGUST, 1938

	Employment Percentage Change from		Pay Rolls Percentage Change from	
	July 1938	August 1937	July 1938	August 1937
Abilene	+ 4.7	− 5.5	− 0.2	− 3.9
Amarillo	− 1.5	−23.7	− 4.4	−30.3
Austin	− 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	− 3.0
Beaumont	+ 1.5	−14.5	+ 4.9	−19.0
Dallas	+ 0.5	− 2.6	+ 0.4	− 5.4
El Paso	− 3.7	− 9.6	− 8.0	−19.1
Fort Worth	− 1.4	− 8.3	− 4.3	− 9.1
Galveston	− 0.8	+ 7.2	− 4.1	− 2.9
Houston	+ 0.5	− 2.3	+ 0.8	− 2.8
Port Arthur	+ 0.6	−35.0	+ 2.8	−10.9
San Antonio	+ 0.5	− 1.0	+ 0.9	− 2.4
Sherman	+ 5.9	−17.5	+ 7.0	−22.0
Waco	+ 2.4	− 3.3	+ 4.1	− 1.5
Wichita Falls	§	+ 2.2	− 2.3	+ 8.6
THE STATE	+ 0.1	− 8.1	+ ‡	− 7.6

*Preliminary.
†Revised.
‡Less than 1/10 of 1 per cent.
§No change.
Prepared from reports from representative Texas establishments to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TEXAS COMMERCIAL FAILURES

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Number	16	14	11*
Liabilities‖	$107	$1,072	$159*
Assets‖	$117	$ 35	$ 97*
Average Liabilities per Failure‖	$ 7	$ 7	$ 14*

*Revised.
‖In thousands.
NOTE: From Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

STOCK PRICES

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Standard Indexes of the Securities Markets:			
419 Stocks Combined	89.5	120.5	88.0
347 Industrials	108.0	143.5	105.3
32 Rails	27.8	50.9	27.3
40 Utilities	75.0	97.0	76.5

NOTE: From Standards Statistics Co., Inc.

AUGUST SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK CONVERTED TO A RAIL-CAR BASIS§

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	3,566	4,761	1,289	1,423	627	534	1,069	1,299	6,551	8,017
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	648	525	71	80	41	44	169	205	929	854
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	4,214	5,286	1,360	1,503	668	578	1,238	1,504	7,480	8,871

TEXAS CAR-LOT§ SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK, JANUARY 1–AUGUST 1

	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Total	
	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938	1937
Total Interstate Plus Fort Worth¶	34,888	41,235	6,496	6,364	4,777	5,253	7,819	7,939	53,980	60,791
Total Intrastate Omitting Fort Worth	5,753	5,687	1,040	1,012	431	398	542	697	7,766	7,794
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	40,641	46,922	7,536	7,376	5,208	5,651	8,361	8,636	61,746	68,585

§Rail-car Basis: Cattle, 30 head per car; calves, 60; hogs, 80; and sheep, 250.

¶Fort Worth shipments are combined with interstate forwardings in order that the bulk of market disappearance for the month may be shown.

NOTE: These data are furnished the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by railway officials through more than 1,500 station agents, representing every livestock shipping point in the State. The data are compiled by the Bureau of Business Research.

AUGUST RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	Total Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales August 1938 from August 1937	August 1938 from July 1938
TOTAL TEXAS	1,274	− 9.4	+ 8.2
TEXAS STORES GROUPED BY PRODUCING AREAS:			
DISTRICT 1–N	75	−23.9	−12.5
Amarillo	15	−19.7	+ 0.3
Pampa	13	−34.7	−12.3
Plainview	14	− 9.6	− 8.4
All Others	33	−20.8	−29.3
DISTRICT 1–S	25	− 4.3	+10.9
Big Spring	9	− 6.1	+ 5.4
Lubbock	12	− 4.7	+ 9.4
All Others	4	+ 6.2	+61.0
DISTRICT 2	111	−11.4	+ 0.5
Abilene	15	−20.7	− 1.1
Snyder	7	− 2.7	+14.0
Vernon	7	+13.8	+ 5.7
Wichita Falls	17	− 3.9	− 7.4
All Others	65	−12.9	+ 5.6
DISTRICT 3	44	−15.2	+11.5
Brownwood	9	−28.8	+16.3
Eastland	7	+11.1	− 0.3
Stephenville	6	− 9.7	+ 8.8
All Others	22	−14.2	+12.1

	Total Number of Firms Reporting	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales August 1938 from August 1937	August 1938 from July 1938
DISTRICT 4	325	− 8.5	+12.7
Cleburne	13	− 6.5	+ 1.3
Commerce	5	− 0.8	− 5.1
Corsicana	8	− 4.9	+12.5
Dallas	55	− 8.0	+16.4
Denison	8	+ 4.5	− 9.9
Ennis	7	−42.1	−11.1
Fort Worth	61	− 7.9	+11.0
Gainesville	6	−15.8	−26.3
Sherman	9	− 5.2	− 0.4
Taylor	6	−10.4	+11.7
Temple	13	−15.3	− 8.6
Waco	35	− 1.2	+28.5
All Others	99	−14.8	+ 4.4
DISTRICT 5	116	−16.7	− 0.7
Bryan	8	+18.8	+14.3
Longview	8	−31.9	+ 8.5
Marshall	12	−10.1	+ 4.6
Tyler	20	−21.4	+ 6.3
All Others	68	−15.9	− 6.2
DISTRICT 6	41	−10.4	+ 7.1
El Paso	30	−10.0	+ 7.2
All Others	11	−14.7	+ 6.4
DISTRICT 7	63	− 7.5	+ 9.6
Brady	8	+18.4	+41.0
San Angelo	15	−15.1	+ 4.4
All Others	40	− 6.2	+ 7.3
DISTRICT 8	225	− 9.0	+ 8.1
Austin	24	− 5.2	+ 3.2
Beeville	6	−27.1	−19.7
Corpus Christi	11	−24.6	− 2.1
Cuero	8	+ 0.5	+ 7.2
Lockhart	7	−30.8	+16.1
San Antonio	84	− 5.0	+14.5
San Marcos	7	−30.1	+ 6.3
Yoakum	6	−24.5	−18.0
All Others	72	−14.1	− 0.4
DISTRICT 9	177	− 1.6	+11.3
Bay City	5	−33.2	+ 6.2
Beaumont	22	+ 6.2	+13.3
Galveston	17	−12.4	− 3.5
Houston	68	+ 1.7	+15.2
Port Arthur	20	−13.1	+ 5.7
Victoria	7	−10.4	+17.1
All Others	38	− 2.4	− 0.2
DISTRICT 10	72	−26.2	+ 2.5
Brownsville	15	−30.1	+ 3.3
Harlingen	12	−40.1	− 4.8
Laredo	5	−21.4	+ 0.0
Weslaco	5	−41.7	− 1.4
All Others	35	− 7.9	+10.2

NOTE: Prepared from reports from independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Department of Commerce.

AUGUST RETAIL SALES OF INDEPENDENT STORES IN TEXAS

	August, 1938				Year 1938		
	Number of Firms Reporting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from August 1937	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from July 1938	Number of Firms Reporting	Dollar Sales	Percentage Change in Dollar Sales from Year 1937
TEXAS	1,274	$14,665,007	− 9.4	+ 8.2	915	$98,119,268	− 7.5
STORES GROUPED BY LINE OF GOODS CARRIED:							
APPAREL	144	1,912,683	+ 0.4	+20.4	118	15,041,399	+ 0.4
Family Clothing Stores	35	188,852	−13.5	− 4.4	26	1,336,642	− 6.1
Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores	53	773,505	+ 2.6	+11.4	45	6,010,213	+ 1.2
Shoe Stores	21	99,969	+ 0.4	− 3.5	18	892,307	− 0.0
Women's Specialty Shops	35	850,357	+ 1.2	+43.4	29	6,802,237	+ 1.1
AUTOMOTIVE	144	3,036,017	−28.4	− 5.1	108	22,396,210	−20.8
Filling Stations	47	166,913	+ 0.8	−14.1	30	987,957	+ 2.0
Motor Vehicle Dealers	97	2,869,104	−29.6	− 4.6	78	21,408,253	−21.6
COUNTRY GENERAL AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES	91	587,157	−11.0	+ 6.6	78	3,323,243	−11.3
DEPARTMENT STORES	70	4,241,675	+ 0.6	+17.0	58	32,533,759	− 0.2
DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE	10	38,738	−19.8	− 3.9	---	---	---
Dry Goods	7	33,262	−21.8	− 4.4	---	---	---
General Merchandise	3	5,476	− 4.9	− 0.7	---	---	---
DRUG STORES	157	505,071	+ 1.1	+ 2.7	121	3,014,184	+ 0.3
FLORISTS	39	34,443	+ 8.3	+14.9	20	212,808	+ 2.6
FOOD	188	1,098,276	− 7.3	− 2.7	144	6,749,857	− 4.5
GROCERY STORES	51	214,992	−11.2	− 5.1	43	1,558,176	− 7.3
Grocery and Meat Stores	137	883,284	− 6.4	− 2.1	101	5,191,681	− 3.7
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD	67	966,464	− 8.9	+15.7	43	5,039,485	− 6.4
Furniture Stores	54	822,858	−10.0	+13.9	34	4,488,656	− 3.6
Household Appliance Stores	7	89,535	− 5.1	+32.2	5	331,208	−30.3
Other Home Furnishings Stores	6	54,071	+ 3.9	+19.2	4	219,621	−13.0
JEWELRY	50	191,958	− 2.9	+ 7.8	39	1,004,616	− 3.3
LUMBER, BUILDING, AND HARDWARE	275	1,910,436	− 4.0	+ 9.9	161	8,035,379	−11.2
Farm Implement Dealers	12	58,217	−36.6	−21.1	7	370,411	−31.2
Hardware Stores	81	394,096	− 0.8	+ 4.1	48	1,895,023	− 9.4
Lumber and Building Material Dealers	179	1,412,885	− 4.3	+12.3	103	5,543,806	−11.0
Heating and Plumbing Shops	3	45,238	+87.3	+60.9	3	226,139	+20.7
RESTAURANTS	26	105,418	− 7.7	+ 2.6	18	602,162	+ 0.4
ALL OTHER STORES	13	36,671	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	8	166,166	+ 6.8
TEXAS STORES GROUPED ACCORDING TO POPULATION OF CITY:							
All Stores in Cities of—							
OVER 100,000 POPULATION	298	7,851,678	− 5.4	+13.9	207	55,237,312	− 6.1
50,000–100,000 POPULATION	118	1,386,055	− 5.2	+ 9.0	87	9,118,277	− 4.0
2,500–50,000 POPULATION	539	3,947,301	−16.7	+ 1.5	394	25,756,718	−11.0
LESS THAN 2,500 POPULATION	319	1,479,973	−12.7	− 0.8	227	8,006,961	−10.0

NOTE: Prepared from reports from independent retail stores to the Bureau of Business Research, coöperating with the United States Department of Commerce.

PETROLEUM

Daily Average Production

(In Barrels)

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Coastal Texas*	218,330	225,650	188,040
East Central Texas	97,790	127,900	91,190
East Texas	440,850	471,900	363,780
North Texas	74,870	75,050	71,110
Panhandle	72,660	80,750	62,310
Southwest Texas	237,520	271,750	205,220
West Central Texas	29,230	33,650	28,040
West Texas	220,100	238,200	180,330
State	1,390,950	1,524,850	1,190,020
United States	3,361,610	3,707,650	3,103,840
Imports	138,371	183,750	135,886

*Includes Conroe.

NOTE: From American Petroleum Institute.

See accompanying map showing the oil producing districts of Texas.

Gasoline sales as indicated by taxes collected by the State Comptroller were: July, 1938, 110,603,000 gallons; July, 1937, 111,122,000 gallons; June, 1938, 110,873,000 gallons.

BUILDING PERMITS

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Abilene	$ 44,585	$ 40,335	$ 28,945
Amarillo	155,077	176,879	144,153
Austin	537,432	277,582	346,517
Beaumont	132,538	102,783	110,987
Big Spring	40,610	13,735	31,240
Brownwood	600	325	16,700
Corpus Christi	209,640	155,110	151,240
Corsicana	29,204	1,779	26,970
Dallas	1,094,279	644,848	855,475
Del Rio	3,495	20,125	15,433
Denison	39,972	4,400	29,850
Denton	31,740	10,100*	31,610
El Paso	200,500*	150,161	162,763
Fort Worth	433,052	322,898	644,664
Galveston	250,951*	64,891	103,686
Gladewater	7,510	16,250	3,600
Graham	10,030	28,375	16,785
Harlingen	35,735	53,550*	48,316
Houston	1,670,000	1,817,440	1,550,320
Jacksonville	14,850	6,150	3,700
Longview	9,100*	27,750*	22,560*
Lubbock	290,750	97,875	259,148
McAllen	22,660	34,515	32,365
Marshall	18,116	23,940	27,393
Palestine	22,636	24,478	5,100
Pampa	19,475	2,965	3,150
Paris	8,185*	63,575	7,780
Plainview	11,040	8,788*	4,475
Port Arthur	101,121	79,166	179,856
San Angelo	21,950	28,820	59,260
San Antonio	413,483	282,839*	521,961
San Benito	2,556†	‡	‡
Sherman	33,374	16,331	50,071
Snyder	3,675	4,850	5,500
Sweetwater	22,550†	5,985†	‡
Tyler	105,916	112,991	37,872
Waco	173,980	94,820	276,221
Wichita Falls	112,831	25,940	37,832
TOTAL	$6,310,094	$4,737,359	$5,853,498

*Does not include Public Works.
†Not included in total.
‡Not available.
NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas Chambers of Commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

POSTAL RECEIPTS

	August 1938	August 1937	July 1938
Abilene	$ 15,875	$ 15,357	$ 17,488
Amarillo	30,885	27,694	31,400
Austin	68,582	53,170	65,758
Beaumont	24,838	22,460	25,063
Big Spring	5,776	4,885	5,910
Brownsville	4,995	4,962	5,627
Brownwood	5,618	5,138	6,025
Childress	2,401	2,089	2,825
Corpus Christi	24,002	23,330	24,195
Corsicana	5,007	4,685	5,764
Dallas	337,833	303,273	319,152
Del Rio	4,031	4,293	3,092
Denison	4,839	4,389	4,739
Denton	5,798	5,467	6,099
El Paso	45,161	44,201	43,163
Fort Worth	131,798	129,979	118,030
Galveston	29,775	28,127	28,899
Gladewater	2,916	2,748	3,595
Graham	2,517	2,225	2,662
Harlingen	5,481	5,535	5,581
Houston	220,617	210,091	217,452
Jacksonville	2,645	2,654	3,242
Longview	10,560	8,571	10,110
Lubbock	16,173	12,837	14,941
McAllen	3,525	3,329	4,054
Marshall	5,511	5,346	5,901
Palestine	8,220	7,440	4,215
Pampa	5,484	5,789	6,317
Paris	4,493	4,891	6,289
Plainview	3,842	3,643	4,503
Port Arthur	12,913	11,168	11,490
San Angelo	10,550	9,919	11,117
San Antonio	115,882	111,604	111,596
Sherman	6,491	6,452	6,845
Sweetwater	4,925	4,110	4,331
Tyler	15,793	15,377	15,616
Waco	33,323	30,478	32,222
Wichita Falls	25,827	22,459	23,697
TOTAL	$1,264,902	$1,170,165	$1,219,005

NOTE: Compiled from reports from Texas Chambers of Commerce to the Bureau of Business Research.

AUGUST CREDIT RATIOS IN TEXAS RETAIL STORES

(Expressed in Per Cent)

	Number of Stores Reporting	Ratio of Credit Sales to Net Sales 1938	Ratio of Credit Sales to Net Sales 1937	Ratio of Collections to Outstandings 1938	Ratio of Collections to Outstandings 1937	Ratio of Credit Salaries to Credit Sales 1938	Ratio of Credit Salaries to Credit Sales 1937
All Stores	70	66.8	64.9	36.2	37.0	1.3	1.3
Stores Grouped by Cities:							
Abilene	3	62.2	59.5	27.3	28.7	2.3	2.1
Amarillo	3	56.8	51.3	34.8	41.9	2.5	2.6
Austin	6	60.9	58.6	40.0	38.5	1.4	1.5
Dallas	11	73.3	71.8	35.6	37.5	1.2	1.2
Fort Worth	6	67.3	64.0	36.4	35.7	1.1	1.3
Houston	8	65.4	65.0	38.5	39.6	1.6	1.6
San Antonio	7	61.1	58.9	43.0	40.7	1.0	1.0
Waco	4	69.0	67.1	26.4	25.7	1.4	1.6
All Others	22	59.1	56.0	34.4	35.3	1.8	1.9
Stores Grouped According to Type of Store:							
Department Stores (Annual Volume Over $500,000)	19	67.2	65.3	38.8	38.8	1.3	1.3
Department Stores (Annual Volume Under $500,000)	12	60.2	58.0	30.8	33.1	2.3	2.3
Dry Goods-Apparel Stores	6	59.5	56.3	32.6	28.6	2.9	2.8
Women's Specialty Shops	15	64.0	62.9	29.1	32.3	1.1	1.1
Men's Clothing Stores	18	71.6	69.0	37.2	37.3	1.8	1.7
Stores Grouped According to Volume of Net Sales During 1937:							
Over $2,500,000	11	69.0	68.2	39.6	41.7	1.2	1.1
$2,500,000 down to $1,000,000	9	61.7	59.8	37.5	36.8	1.4	1.5
$1,000,000 down to $500,000	10	62.1	58.8	39.2	40.9	1.7	1.5
$500,000 down to $100,000	31	61.9	58.1	32.6	33.7	2.7	2.8
Less than $100,000	9	55.0	52.3	40.5	33.7	4.9	4.4

NOTE: The ratios shown for each year, in the order in which they appear from left to right, are obtained by the following computations: (1) Credit sales divided by net sales. (2) Collections during the month divided by the total accounts unpaid on the first of the month. (3) Salaries of the credit department divided by credit sales.
The data are reported to the Bureau of Business Research by Texas retail stores.

BANKING STATISTICS

(In Millions of Dollars)

	August, 1938		August, 1937		July, 1938	
	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States	Dallas District	United States
DEBITS to individual accounts	686	26,999	969*	40,597*	913*	38,573*
Condition of reporting member banks on—	August 31, 1938		September 1, 1937		August 3, 1938	
ASSETS:						
Loans and investments—total	494	20,861	508	22,319	487	20,560
Loans—total	227	8,270	234	10,027	227	8,165
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans	143	3,886	147	4,638	143	3,865
Open market paper	2	339	3	466	2	336
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	2	690	3	1,392	2	602
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	14	577	16	703	14	574
Real estate loans	21	1,159	21	1,164	21	1,161
Loans to banks	1	112	1	135	1	111
Other loans	44	1,507	43	1,529	44	1,516
U.S. Government obligations	172	7,789	196	8,193	171	7,655
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Government	42	1,655	29	1,130	38	1,646
Other securities	53	3,147	49	2,969	51	3,094
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	101	6,685	111	5,186	102	6,570
Cash in vault	10	386	9	281	10	378
Balances with domestic banks	210	2,457	142	1,638	211	2,399
Other assets—net	26	1,232	28	1,302	26	1,275
LIABILITIES:						
Demand deposits—adjusted	406	15,388	387	14,924	402	14,951
Time deposits	132	5,210	124	5,268	132	5,193
U.S. Government deposits	25	411	19	591	25	436
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	191	5,958	181	4,883	191	5,927
Foreign banks	...	335	...	585	...	309
Borrowings	...	...	1	15	...	5
Other liabilities	5	705	5	845	4	712
Capital account	82	3,664	81	3,615	82	3,649

*Five weeks.
NOTE: From Federal Reserve Board.

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